

some few follicles of the parotid gland, which was made to close by touching with the thermo-cautery. Solid food was added to her diet, and both passive and active movements of the jaw made, so that she could open her mouth some four centimetres and, in consequence, her general condition greatly improved. She left the hospital the eighteenth day after the operation. In a note added, the writer states that ten months after the operation he came across the patient and found that she had had an attack of typhoid fever, and confined to her bed for thirty days, on liquid food. In consequence of this diet the patient was in nearly the same condition as before the operation, though the jaw could be opened by using some force, and there was a certain amount of rigidity in the temporal and masseteric muscles. He intends to perform forcible dilatation under chloroform.—*The Gazzetta Medica Lombarda*, 1892.

FRANK H. PRITCHARD (Norwalk, Ohio).

III. Impacted Peach Stone Removed from Œsophagus through Wound in Stomach. By DR. J. M. T. FINNEY, Baltimore. The patient, a man forty-nine years of age, had accidentally swallowed a peach stone which had become impacted in the œsophagus at a point thirty-two centimetres from the incisor teeth. At the end of four and a half days, having been meanwhile unable to swallow anything but a half-teaspoonful of water at a time, and having been subjected to repeated unavailing attempts to remove the obstruction, he was subjected to gastrotomy. Forceps introduced through a small opening in the stomach readily entered the œsophagus and touched the stone, but could not remove it; the stomach wound having been enlarged sufficiently to admit the whole hand of the operator the finger was likewise passed up the œsophagus but could hardly touch the stone. A small probang was then introduced through the stomach into the œsophagus, passed up and by the stone until it came out of the mouth; a sponge was tied to the probang as it protruded, and then it was drawn back, pulling the sponge after it. This manœuvre was successful in dislodging the stone from the lateral pouch which it had

made for itself, so that it was hooked by the finger and brought into the stomach from whence it was finally removed. The wounds having been sutured, the patient made an uneventful convalescence for two weeks. Then he began to manifest symptoms of mediastinal suppuration, which by the end of two weeks more had declared itself fully as a large pus collection between the diaphragm and the left pleural sac. A portion of the eighth rib was excised, the cavity opened and drainage established. Steady improvement followed with ultimate complete recovery.—*Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin*, 1892, No. 26.

CHEST AND ABDOMEN.

I. A Case of Actinomycosis of the Lung. By DR. ROSWELL PARK (Buffalo). The patient, a male, aged thirty years, some two and a half years before coming under observation, spent a winter at the stock yards, clerking and assisting in office work in the main, although coming in contact with cattle. At that time he was strong and robust; since that time he has never been well. He had seen two or three cases of lumpy-jaw in cattle. During that season he began to cough, and from that time he has been more or less troubled with a constant cough. Some months later he began to complain of vague and indefinite pains on the right side. At one time he was quite an athlete, but his companions noticed, during the summer of 1891, that he was not as strong, and that he seemed greatly exhausted after even comparatively little violent exercise. He became paler and somewhat emaciated. About four months ago a surgeon, who detected pseudo-fluctuation in this mass, made an incision. A quantity of material was discharged, which did not look like ordinary pus, but seemed a sort of *débris*. About this time the young man took to the house, and later to the bed, complaining of constantly increasing pain and soreness in the region of the liver and lower part of the right lung. At various times different spots in the area above alluded to would soften apparently as when suppurating, acting much like small abscesses, and would be incised, discharging